## Business Notices.

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## New-Hork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELBY.

SUNDAY, APRIL 17, 1887.

## SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FORRIGN.-The news in London; party passions the coercion campaign steadily rising. Mr. Healy's suspension. — Major Saunderson's charges denied. — The latest news from Germany. — Prince Bismarck and the Reichstag.

A balloon steered successfully against the wind. — The rebellion in Afghanistan. — The British guarding against the landing of dynamite.

DOMESTIC .- The appointment of General Alexander R. Lawton, of Georgia, to be Minister to Austria-Hungary. - Work of the Interstate Commerce Commission. —— Arbitrary District Commissioner Ludlow. —— Republicans ban-quetted by the Old Massachusetts Club. —— Beenes after the Ohio tornade; its crigin.

Lively adventure of a United States

Marchal in Boston. — Alleged offer made by the
Bell Telephone Company for the franchise of Antonio Muecci. — Senator Coke on the prohibition novement in Texas. —— Scheme of a religious Pennsylvania woman to remove sceptic ism. ce of charities in Baltimore. = Buriec reasure dug up in Texas.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Destruction by an oil are at the Hudson River Railroad freight piers. A woman burned to death in a tenement house. — The first lacrosse game of the season.

Athletic games in the 22d Regiment Armory.

No trace of Registrar Murphy. — Another identification of the murdered Rahway girl. \_\_\_\_\_\_ oklyn electric light affairs investigated. Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 -4458d. per ounce-73.33 cents. tooks active and strong, with some specially large dya nees, closing at near the best figures.

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: Fair clear and colder. Temperature yesterday : Highast, 56°; lowest, 44°; average, 46%.

The President is persistent. In 1885 he apcointed as Minister to Russia General A. R. was some doubt, owing to the disabilities he had incurred by taking part in the rebellion. A great outcry resulted over the appointment of so unrepentant a rebel, and although the Attorney-General formally declared that General Lawton was eligible, the nomination was withdrawn. Now, however, the President has returned to Lawton and made him Minister to

A good deal is expected of Mayor Hewitt on the first of May, for a dozen commissionerships, more or less, must be filled on or near that date. The expectations of the public are that only good men will be appointed; while the expectations of the Tammany and County Democracy office-seekers are that some worthy partisans will be remembered. We hope that the public are not doomed to disappointment. There is a general belief prevailing that Mr. Hewitt differs from all the Democrats that have eded him in the Mayor's office. Seeing is believing—and a suspension of judgment is granted until the first week in May.

If any one wants to know the value of Central Park to the people he should visit it on some warm Sunday early in spring, before the sun is hot enough to make walking disagreeable. He will find the streets near the main entrances filled with people drifting toward the Mall, which from early in the day until night looks as if a mass-meeting were being held there. The drives, too, are crowded, not with the vehicles of the rich by any means, but with much less pretentious turnouts. Everywhere it is democracy on foot, over wheels or on horseback, having a royally good ame. Seeing all this, the observer, if he has a bit of humanity in him, will rejoice heartily that the city is able to provide such a pleasure ground for the people, and resolve that its pre-cincts shall never be invaded by enterp rises of private profit.

The College Baseball League, consisting of Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia, has an exclusive air, but there is more reason for this than is often supposed, the details of which may be read in an article on the sixteenth page of this impression. The expense of keeping up nines and playing championship games was too heavy for the minor members of the old combination, and it was dissolved by mutual consent. Doubtless the new League will flourish; but we should be glad to see all its members dispense with professional training. Harvard is not allowed to get this, nor should the others be permitted to have it. There is enough of the ctionable professional spirit about baseball playing, at best. Yale, Columbia and Princeton would be more strictly on the list of "gentlemen players" if they dismissed their

It is often asserted that people outside of New-York know more about the contents of the Metropolitan Museum of Art than residents of the city where it is situated. There is a grain of truth in this, for it is a fact that the asures of the Museum are not yet fully ap-ciated at home. Rare pottery and precious ases, old bronzes and curios, that can be ked at almost any day, naturally attract

ures are, therefore, not only valuable in the selves, but because they will add immensely to the popularity of the place, and indirectly lead to a deeper appreciation of the treasures that have been there longer. An article on the third page of THE TRIBUNE to-day should be read by all who are still ignorant of what the Museum contains. It is not a estalogue, but it gives many points worth knowing about what is to be seen there.

## THE WORKERS PARTY.

After the earthquake at Charleston, when the inhabitants of the stricken city were able to investigate their situation, they found that comparatively few structures had actually fallen. To superficial observers, most of the city stood as before, untouched by the mysterious destroying force and ready for the home-life of happy families and the thrift and enterprise of growing trade. But closer examination disclosed that a large proportion of the buildings had been so shaken and unsettled that, though still standing, they were liable to fall at any moment, and could not be occupied without constant peril. After the shock of recent elections in Northern cities, Democrats are making a similar unpleasant discovery. Most of their houses stand. In a few cities the Democratic structures have come down with a crash in utter ruin, but the party retains an apparent superiority in most of its strongholds. More careful scrutiny, however, discloses that its walls and its very foundations have been so racked and shaken, in almost every Northern city, that it is liable to collapse without an hour's notice, to the destruction of

any who trust in its stability.

Naturally, Democratic philosophers assume that both parties are alike shaken by the uprising of a labor force. Says "The World," in explanation, "The old parties are either lingerng in the graveyard of dead issues, or standing divided and impotent in the presence of living questions." But this is a sad mistake, More prompt than other journals to see the Democratic peril, "The World" fails to realize that the revolt of Democratic workingmen by the thousands is essentially a movement toward the Republican camp. It is a protest against the long-continued refusal of the Democratic party to are for the interests of American labor, and is therefore the first step toward recognition of the fact that the Republican party has for thirty years been the party of free labor, formed and governed by working- out fear or favor. men, inspired by a desire to better their condition and faithful through victory or defeat

in protecting their interests.

The issues that are dead have been settled by Republican victories in the cause of free labor. Slavery made all labor cheaper and less honorable, and Democrats tried to destroy the Union in their struggle to keep slavery alive. That party was not permitted to conserve human bondage, nor to break down the union of States, and these issues are dead only because workingmen have given the Republican party repeated victories. Free homesteads have done more to elevate American labor, to make it independent and truly free. and to enlarge its rewards, than all the Unions or Assemblies ever formed. But that is a dead issue only because the Republican party beat down Democratic opposition, and made the homestead policy the Nation's law during twenty-six years of industrial development. The Protective tariff has compensated the marvellous increase of farms by securing a still greater growth of manufacturing and mining. thus creating a home market for farm prod nets. But the Democratic party "stands divided and impotent in the presence of that living question," only because it has been so often and so severely beaten, in its efforts to break down the tariff, that one-fifth of the Democrats refuse to go any further in that micidal endeavor.

The workingmen who once set their feet on the Democratic party because of its incompetence, its disloyalty, and its persistent rein discovering that there is a party which has fought the battle of free labor for thirty years with grand results. On every issue, living or dead, which affects the welfare of labor, that party has been and is the embodiment of the best thinking and the most noble aspirations of American workingmen themselves.

REAL ESTATE AND RAPID TRANSIT.

To indulge in pessimistic views concerning the future of the New-York real estate market is to sound a discordant note upon the public car. Land is high and the tendency is to make it higher. It is all in vain to urge that the majority of people doing business in the city must in the nature of things live here, and that they cannot afford to pay the prices even now being demanded for homes. It is vain to argue that, simply because business follows in the wake of wealth and seeks to display its attractions right under the noses of those who are rich enough to have all they want, the appreciation of property in such neighborhoods should not affect the whole city. In spite of logic, in spite of small earnings, the price of real estate continues to in rease, and speculative purchases of unim proved property are being made in profusion

Yes if this market is to be sustained, more espect must be paid by landlords to the fact that not every resident of New-York is a millionaire. The number of persons who can afford to pay rentals of over \$1,200 is comparatively small. So long as it was "the thing" to live in flats, it was possible to make a good deal of money out of very little land. But the people soon made up their minds that while living in a small flat was omewhat better than living in Purgatory. vet it had insufferable inconveniences. The endurable flat was as costly as a private house Hosts of people have been driven from New York and compelled to live in Yonkers or Orango or Flushing, because the real estate market is gauged for larger incomes than the average professional or business man can earn. and because they could no longer endure the

un-American fat. Unless something is done to provide home for tenants who can pay from \$600 to \$1,000 rent within an hour's reach of their place of ousiness, the real estate market, in the opinion of prudent and observant men, is likely to take a precipitate fall that will be very injurous to New-York. The date of this misfortune is being hurried by labor troubles. These have recently been so general that builders are becoming discouraged, and they burden the situation with a problem that does not admit of ready solution. The experiments reapper part of town at moderate rentals have met with gratifying success, and indicate that the hope of upholding the market lies in a rapid increase in their number and a general mprovement of the streets adapted to their ituation. This can only be accomplished however, by making our rapid transit facilities

rhat they should be. So much depends, in a business sense, upon keeping the real estate market firm, moderate and active that every taxpayer should feel a diseased surfaces of the lungs are exposed to the Commissioner of Patents received his appointment

porting all those municipal improvements likely to strengthen it. More rapid transit must be had, but the public cannot tolerate a monopolistic control of such enterprises, nor is it in a mood to endure any more corruption and bribery as means to obtain it. The time has come to act with energy, but with careful regard for all rights involved, both public and

THE GUNS OF THE OMAHA.

The account of the slaughter of Japanese at Ike shima by the United States steamer Omaha science. While it would be equally premature while practising with her guns is a remarkable full view of a Japanese village, proceeded to that the prospect of developing a curative pitch solid shot and shells ashore so recklessly treatment for the disease in its earlier stages that several buildings were destroyed and is very bright. ultimately four lives lost through the bursting of a shell. The whole affair is represented as having been exceptional and peculiar. The Omaha is charged with a direct breach of treaty stipulations in practising inshore of the regulation distance. Not only was this impropriety committed, but an almost inconceivable recklessness seems to have characterized what followed. It is, of course, a primary duty in all such cases to ascertain that there is no danger of doing any damage with the guns about to be fired. In this instance no preliminary examination whatever appears to have been

If the facts are as stated, it will be difficult to avoid the conclusion that the affair was one of those particularly base outrages which are sometimes perpetrated upon weak or uncivilized peoples by naval or military commanders wanting in judgment and conscientioneness. It cannot be believed that Captain Selfridge, of the Omaha, for example, would have done what he did at Ikeshima on the coast of any European Power. No one can credit the pos-sibility of such a display of recklessness. But the Japanese are a feeble folk, and, moreover, magnanimous to a fault, and perhaps it is safe to outrage them. If the truth has been told about this case, however, it is too serious to be dealt with lightly. Of course, our Government will have to apologize and offer substantial reparation, for there is plainly no justifying the homicidal practice of the Omaha and no excuse for the alleged ignorance of her commander. It is to be hoped that the court of inquiry to be held at Washington will go to the bottom of the affair and do its duty with-

MRS. HOWE'S PIGEONS.

Thackeray somewhere expresses the opinion that the world is roughly divided into pigeons and rooks, and that it is quite uscless to try to rotect the one against the other, since it is heir nature and destiny to be victimized, and they are certain to fulfil the decrees of fate. Certainly the case of Boston's woman swindler, Mrs. Howe, seems to bear out this theory. It impossible to conceive of warnings more ample and conclusive than have been given against this person. Her colossal swindle of the "Ladies' Deposit Bank" was exposed with ch borate thoroughness. The extent, audacity and method of her frauds were each and all described all over the world minutely. There was probably not a journal in the United States which did not publish a more or less full account of the imposture. The woman was tried, found guilty, sentenced to a term of years in the penitentiary and served it. Coming out of prison she appears to have lost no time in resuming her old swindling game and inconceivable as the fact appears she found no difficulty in procuring fresh dupes, and has now been enabled to run off with a sum rumored to amount to \$50,000.

Her procedure was such that any one having the least knowledge of business must have perceived its fraudulent character at the first glance. She promised interest at the impossible rate of ninety or a hundred per cent per annum. For a time she paid these rates by the interest account. Of course collapse was only a question of time, and when It came thousands of foolish women were ruined. Notwithstanding this and the notoriety of the case Mrs. Howe has found it possible to repeat the impudent fraud in the same city, and once more there is a cry of defrauded depositors. But there can be no sympathy or even regret for the trouble that these incredibly silly and greedy people have brought on themselves. Of course they were blinded by their avarice The terms tempted them, as they were inended to do, and they fell into a trap which bears a family resemblance to the favorite one used by the so-called "sawdust" swindlers There is certainly room for some inquiry as to what the Boston police and other authorities were doing that they permitted Mrs. Howe to carry out her villanous project with such complete impunity. There appears to be mething requiring explanation at that point But after all it may well be thought impossible o protect such hopeless fools as those must have been who, knowing the history of this woman, intrusted their savings to her a second time.

HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The French method of treating cases of conumption by gaseous enemata was described in these columns several months ago and recnmended to the medical profession in Ameri-The idea was a novel one, and instantly attracted widespread attention. Within the last week accounts of the treatment of patients by this method in New-Orleans, Buffalo, Chicago. Philadelphia and other cities have been published. In every case consumptives in an advanced stage of the disease have been experimented upon, and without exception with favorable results. In the Chicago case there was an immediate reduction of pulse and tem perature, a material diminution of expectoration and a cessation of night sweats; and in the other instances an equal improvement in the symptoms is recorded. In Philadelphia the enemata have been applied in 100 cases, and while the surgeons of the Home for Consumptives, the German Hospital and the University Hospital hold conservative views of the therapeutic value of the treatment, their judgment on the whole is markedly favorable to it. Neither the French physician who introduced the method in his private practice in Lyons nor the surgeons who successfully applied it in the hospitals of Paris proclaimed it to be a positive cure for consumption in an advanced state. They simply affirmed that such patients could be greatly relieved. At an earlier stage of the disease, however, they regarded the combination of gases as possessing solute curative properties.

So great is the public as well as professional nterest in this subject that we may be pardoned for repeating briefly the theory and practice previously described in detail. Hydrogen sulphide is an antiseptic for blood poisoning which cannot be supplied in large doses directly to the arterial system without producing suffocation and death. When administered by enema it enters the yeins and is expelled by respiration without dangerous effects to the patient. In this manner the keen interest in averting the dangers to it action of remedial agents. The gas used is as a reward for having aided in clearing Carland, that arise from foolish speculation and in sup-

hydrogen. From "The Polyclinic" we learn that apparatus for administering the gas has been designed in Philadelphia in close imita-tion of that employed by Dr. Bergeon in Lyons; and the surgeons of nearly all the great hospitals now have accurate information in regard to the proportions of the gases, the precautions required and the preferred methol of treatment. It is desirable that experiments conducted with the gases should be based on authenticated formulas, and that accurate records of symptoms should be kept in the interest of medica and erroneous to affirm that an unfailing cure narrative. According to it, the Omaha went for one of the most terrible scourges of Ameriinto an unusual place to practise, and there, in can cities has been discovered, it is safe to say

At this time, when various modes of treat ing the liquor question are widely discussed it will interest many to know the comparative consumption of intoxicants in different coun-The Bureau of Statistics, in its quarterly report just issued, presents an elaborate review of the consumption of spirits, wines and malt liquors in this country, Great Britain, Germany and France. The statistics given are not quite as fresh as might have been obtained in some cases, but the only known changes since 1885, the last year quoted, have been relatively unimportant. In Great Britain the consumption of foreign spirits was larger dur-ing the nine months ending with 1886 than during the corresponding months of 1885 by 500,000 gallons, while the consumption of domestic spirita was smaller by 384,000 gallons, and the consumption of beer was larger by 458,000 barrels. In this country, also, the latest returns show an increase since 1885.

and especially in malt liquors.

It will surprise many to find that the people of this country are, on the whole, more temperate than those of either of the other great nations. More spirits in proportion to population are consumed in this country, and yet but little more than in Great Britain and Germany and less than in France. But the consumption of wine is about the same as in Great Britain, and little more than an hundredth part of the consumption in France. The consumption of malt liquors is little more than half that of Germany in proportion to popula-tion, and little more than a third of that of Great Britain. The figures given in the official statement by the Bureau of Statistics for the four countries, no returns being received for the consumption of malt liquors in France or of wines in Germany, are in gallons per

capita as follows: 11.18

Undoubtedly the considerable consumption of wines in Germany and of malt liquors in France would swell these aggregates for both countries to an important extent. Yet it appears, taking the figures presented, that the consumption in this country of liquors of all kinds is but 12.80 gallons per capita. sgainst 24.92 gallons in Germany, 34.17 gallons in Great Britain and 38. 0 gallons in France.

The same official report gives evidence to show that the quantity of spirits consumed in the arts in this country is much smaller than many have supposed. The evidence indicates that it does not exceed 6,000,000 gallons yearly, or about one-tenth of the production. Elaborate estimates are given of the cost of liquors to retail purchasers, which are perhaps not as reliable as the official statements of consumption, but the aggregate is reckoned at \$700,000,000 yearly, or for the portion of the population which consumes liquors of various kinds, about \$15 90 for each individual. The consumption of spirits appears to have slightly decreased from 1882 to 1886, though less than a tenth of a gallon, and the the simple method of applying the deposits consumption of wines about as much in quansumption of beer increased from 9.8 gallons for each inhabitant in 1882 to 10.9 gallons for each inhabitant in 1886.

> THE TRIBUNE WAR STORIES. In awarding THE TRIBUNE War Story prizes Mr Edmund C. Stedman said: "They read like so many dashing episodes from Dumas's 'Three Musketeers, while appealing to every American by their truth to the actualities of our bereic war." Mr. Stedman thus explained the interest which was taken in these narratives while they were publishing, and his judgment has in turn been confirmed by the repeated requests which have been received since the award was made for their collection and their pub-

lication in a more permanent form. It will be remembered that these stories, twentyseven in number, were selected for publication in THE WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE from more than 500 manuscripts submitted in competition for two prizes of \$250 and \$100. Written by Union soldiers, sailors and subordinate officers they offer a novel point of view, and are thus historical value as well as present interest. Arrangements have now been made with John W. Lovell of New-York, the publisher of an. extended series of popular books, for the issue of the War Stories, in two little volumes of about 200 pages each, with paper cover, on good book paper and in clear readable print. The books will be ready about the 1st of May next; price 40 cents for the set. The trade throughout the country will b. suppli d with these books; and orders may be given to any bookseller or newsdealer, or be sent either to the John W. Lovell Company, 14 and 16 Vesoy-st., New-York, or to THE TRIBUNE.

Buffalo real estate dealers report that there is a steady and growin; demand for property in that city. Good. Now give us a fire-proof hotel as safe as THE TRIBUNE Building which people from out of town can tarry while they are inspecting their investments. And give it to us promptly.

The thoughtful, right-minded people of these United States are "agin' gin."

"The Star of Zion" which is published at Salis bury and is one of the organs of the colored peo ple of North Carolina, thinks that "it sounds well enough to hear of a colored man being appointed to a big salary, but it is more than offset by the retirement of all the colored officeholders in the south. We prefer the latter many to the former Tut, tut; doesn't "The Star of Zion know that such sort of talk is constructive way ing of the bloody shirt?

A number of saloon-keepers assure "The New York Star" that they approve of Governor Hill's veto of the High-Li ense bill. Strange, isn't it? Rumsellers indorse a rum Governor.

Among the special acts signed by Governor Hill is one fixing the rate of fares on street railroads in Buffalo at five cents, and providing that trans fer tickets shall be provided for an extra charge of three cents, and that children under five years of age shall be carried free. The Governor did not require any constitutional authority for signing a b.ll to compel street railroad to carry children for nothing, because none could be found. The only time he has conscientious scruples about the constitution is when the interests of the liquor dealers are concerned.

A Western contemporary thinks that the new

cleared. It despairs of over learning it. But if he can't be cleared, he can be cleared out, and that is what, with steutorian voice, the people de-

With scarcely an exception the large cities are the places where rum and crime hold high carnival. They are also the centres of the Democratic ma-

its name implies is devoted primarily to the interests of the canals of this State, shows a just appreciation of the demagogical course which liovernor Hill pursued in regard to the bill providing for canal improvements. This is the bill which this political trickster, who flatters himself he can carry water on toth shoulders, neither signed nor vetoed. "The Advocate" commenting upon his action, well says: His (Governor Hill's) latest effort to please the back-woodsmen and the agricultural interest in the anti-canal counties by not signing the Canal Appropriation bill is a poor piece of diplomacy, whether viewed from a commercial, maritime, rollitical or statesman's roint of view. The logical inference from the Governor's action is that he was opposed to the bill, but was afraid to veto it. This is feeble policy, to say the leat, and unworthy the Governor of the great State of New-York

Speaker Carlisle declares that when a party ceases to be useful it will cease to exist. it rather hard on the Democracy that one so high approaching doom?

Mayor Hewitt is right. The only way to prevent storece pers and other good-natured offenders against the law from sweeping their refuse into the streets is to arrest them for it. When a few of them have argued the question with a police magistrate, the city's streets will not be so abominably dirty.

Would it now be in order for the liquor-dealers and the Third Party Prohibitionists, who com-bined at Albany in opposition to the High-License bill, to hold a grand joilification meeting? They might ratify Governor Hill's action and put to elect him in 1885 they have equal claims upo him for the fiture. His election was the result of the Third Party movement, and he has shown his gratitude by doing what the Third Party leaders and the rumsellers asked.

monopoly. It should never have been possed and should speedily be reres'ed.

The rumse'ler in the Capitol building at Albany still lives, and D. B. Hill is his "one friend."

Refere he instructs his admiral to set foot upon Haytian territory, Lord Salisbury should carefully read the Monroe Doctrine literature on file in his Foreign Office.

platform for the Democracy in 1888. Holman appears to be duli of wit. He came uncomfortably near being defeated only five months ago upon that platfo m One would think that a candidate whose majority had fallen from 3,500 to les than 500 would want a new platform.

Protection is the wedge that will cleave open

Governor Seymour in support of his act of hosti-ity to temperance reform. "The Lockport Jour-nal" pertinently points out that Seymour suffered a notable defeat the year after he wrote the lines nited by Hill. History knows how to repeat Its If if it is only given a chanca

The canals will be open for navigation about the 1st of May. It may pain Governor Hill to tearn that it looks as if the beatmen were going to have a prosperous season.

franchises has been so evaded by the Aldermei and interested corporations that some amendduced a bill for that purpose, but he has waite a long time to do it. There ought to be time however, yet for the Legislature to attend to this important matter.

that explains why he selected the moment when Morrison's bill was up for taking that bath.

Professor William S. Forbes, of Jefferson Medica College, Philadelphia, has resigned his position as surgeon to the great Episcopal Hospital in that city, which he has filled with distinction for twenty-five years. A bronze statue of John C. Breckinridge will be

The list of resorts which the President is exp

or has promised or is likely to visit this summer daily lengthening, but the Adirondacks' confidence

the San Francisco Democracy, is presently going to Paris to place himself under the care of an eminent oculist, in hope of having his sight restored. On the way, it is remarked, he will pause in Mexico long enough to purchase a quarter of a million acros of land. Kaiser Wilhelm says he received on his recen

birthday anniversary 1,648 congratulatory telegrams not to mention letters and delayed dispatches. Sixty of them were from the United States and seven from

Frankfort, Ky., over the grave of the late Dr. Ben jamin Bosworth Smith, first Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Kentucky. He was in the episcopacy fifty-two years, and from 1872 to 1884 senior Bishop. The Order of St. James, which the King of Portuga

has conferred upon Dr. J. W. Hoffman, of the American Bureau of Ethnology, was founded in 1177, and is therefore, the most ancient extant, excepting one other Portuguese order, the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and two Spanish orders. England's famous Order of the Garter, which is among the oldest, dates from 1242

William M. Hunt's last home in Boston is about to

Mr. "Sam" Jones will soon begin "revival" work in San Francisco. There is much commotion on the Mr. R. G. Dun, of this city, reached San Francis

co a week ago, partly on business and partly or pleasure bent. His wife and daughter are with him Ex-Governor Adams, of Nevada, says the heavy snows of the past winter did the ranches great goo The best three after-dinner speakers in Chicago are

Some expectation is entertained that the Presiden will attend the soldiers' monument dedication in New Haven on June 17. It is thought the pressure of public duties at Washington will not be crushing at

said to be the Rev. Drs. McPherson, Barrows and

The Rev. Dr. Francis Lobdell begins his duties day as rector of Trinity Church, Buffalo, The Rev. Dr. W. J. Scabury has been chosen member and secretary of the tianding Committee of the Dioceso of New-York in his place.

Of all his birthday gifts, which filled two of his palace. Kaiser Wilhelm most values a life-sized portrait of his eldest great-grandson. Krasajewski, the last Polish national poet, was san Reme during the recent carthquakes, and the

Mayor Fitler is to have a reception at the hands of the Union League Club of Philadelphia next Thursday. Pather McGlynn is to speak in Boston on May 8. Mr. George W. Cable's two sisters have followed

Professor Todd, of Amherst College, will go to Japan to observe the total solar eclipse of August 18 Bonator Spooner says he does not expect a special session of Congress, and is himself going to Europe on April 25, anyway.

The general expectation in Illinois is that the State will purchase and forever care for the old homestead of Abraham Lincoln.

Mr. George W. Cable has received a pressing invi tation to visit Norwich, Conn., and organise Custure Clubs like those he has started so st fully at Northampton.

Mrs. Morrill has been suffering from

The British Minister's three daughters will a home on April 80, and Sir Lionel West will them some time in June. They will spend the mer in England and France, and will return a soundry in September.

The late Judge E. H. De Harvard alumnus, and it is observed that in catalogue of that University his name and John Lothrop Motley were alone, of the 1831, deemed worthy of printing in displaye

M. Katkoff, the Russian editor, is a man of medium size, with gray hair brushed back from a broad fore-heat, a short white board, and a face bearing the marks of age and overwork.

Ras Alula, the Abyasinian chief, is forty-five years old. He is a short, stout man, enceointe colered, who never laughs, is always haughty and dominacting in manner, and takes delight in flogging his servants. He cannot read nor write, is superstitious to an excreme degree, and is, even for an Abyasinian, grossly licontious. Colonel A. Loudon Snowden; of Pi

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

New-Yorkers who have to drink impure can't very well be any more impure than the which the people of London are obliged to dris of the London papers the other day called at to the pollution which is poured into the Thames by the tributary streams which dische to its waters the sewage of towns and villag fifth of paper miles and other works and fa drainage. The town of Staines especially dis all its sewage into the same river in uncomproximity to the intakes of the water companion of the companion

him for the fiture. His election was the result of the Third Party movement, and he has shown his gratitude by doing what the Third Party leaders and the rumsellers asked.

Every development as to the operation of the Interstate Commerce law confirms The Taibunk's cotion that it is a bad, unwholesome departure from Republican theo ies of government. It is a rumous burden upon commerce in the interest of monopoly. It should never have been passed and of the Leafon of Honor.

On the door of a Parisian tobacco shop is the legend, "Gentlemen are requested not to smoke inside the shop." Which remlats us of a similar riga in an apothecary shop where cigars were seld. "What do you sell cigars for," saked a customer, "if you do not allow buyers to smoke them here!" Said the apothecary, "I sell soap, but for all that, you discarcely expect me to permit purchasers to utilize my establishment as a bathroom. (Boston Transported.

There once was a schemer named Hill, They gave him a high-license bill;— To truckle to whiskey Said this Bourbon reformer named Hill. "I'm a Democrat loyal," said Hill, I'm sure that my party Will thank me most hearty For siding with whiskey," said Hit.

A traveller in Kansas while crossing a prairie the other day came upon a party of men who seemed to be preparing the land for agricultural purposes. "My friend," said the traveller, addressing one of the men, "you are laying off your corn rows quite of distance spart."

"Corn rows 1" the man gasped.
"Yes, those rows over there."

"My stars, stranger!" exclaimed the Kansas man, is it possible you ain't hearn of it!"
"Heard of what?" "Heard of what!"

"Of the boom. Man alive, them ain't corn rows over thar; they air streets, an' this here is a city. You air now on the corner of Commercial and Emperium sts., an' not in the check of a corn row, as

A "genial and gentlemanly barkeop" of this city-one of those fellows who only know how to say,

"Wull, gints, wot'll you have!" remarked the other day that Governor Hill would have shown himself by refusing to sign it. Anatomical-Mamma-"Did it hurt you much,

Dorothy (who is a connoisseur in dolls, and whe has had a tumble)—"Torwibly, mamma! My know feels des 'e if all de sawdust was runnin' out."—Tid litts.

gentleman recently wrote to his wife, who was visit-ing in a town in Maine, addressing her by her first name, "Harriet." The letter went to the dead lettes office, although the postmaster knew the lady well. When remonstrated with for not delivering it to her, he replied that he always thought that her name was

A Fortune Assured. First Omaha Man—I am iff luck at last. A friend of mine has sent me a magnificent birds-eye view of London, photographed from a balloon.

Second Omaha Man—What use is that?

"Why, I can have thousands of copies struck off at small expense and sell them for \$100 apiece down in Kansas!"

Oh! come now. Who would jay that for them "The real estate agents—to show what their new towns will look like when they're bigger."—Omaha World.

The natural gas "boom" and the oil "boo making things so lively in Western Onio that average citizen can hardly sleep.

 Says "The Grocers' Criterion": A report comes from the East that there has been discovered in British India a blossom of such saccharine properties that it is destined to revolutionize the augar business of the world. It is the flower of the mahwa, or mools, a tree of large size, which abounds in the southern portion of Hindostan. This blossom has a sweet taste and yields one-half its weight in sugar. The Hindoos have for a long period been accustomed to extract a syrup from the mahwa's flowers, but in the most primitive fashion, without attempting develop a process.

They were playing a quiet game of euchre in the

"Tickets!" said he.

"Tickets!" said he.

Just at that juncture one of the players murmured
"I pass."

"Not much you don't," said the conductor impatiently. "Not since the Interstate Commerce bill."

(Washington Critic.

The Anarchists who were recently sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Austrian Gov-ernment will each have to fast one day every month; and one of them will have to spend the anniversary, of his proposed crime in a dark cell.

Two women recently went to a gravedigger in rural France, and asked him to seil them some human bones, which he did for a good price. The women, who passed in the district for sorceresce, returned home, hiding the bones for a short time, and then burning them and carefully gathering up the cinders; their purpose being to prepare a love draught for a young and pretty country lass, who had ordered it to reconquer the heart of a lover who had turned her off. An old lady of Neoga, Ill., seventy years of age,

has just learned to write. She says she has learned rather late in life, but she is consoled by the thought that she has been thus prevented from writing a great many foolish things.

The British residents of Los Angeles, Cal., intend to celebrate the Queen's Jubiles in good style, and the Women's Club of that city will join with them in the celebration by raising enough money to bring 1,000 English girls to Los Angeles for domestic ser-

1,000 English girls to Los Angeles for domestic service.

"Fellow slaves," began an orator at a labor meeting in Buffalo; and then he stopped. "Go ahead!" cried a voice in the audience, "Most of us are married." (Burlington Free Press.

"The San Francisco Chronicie" is trying to wee Bostonians to come to the Pacific Coast in this wise: "Their ancestors brought a Boston from England; let them follow their example and plant a new Boston on the Pacific Coast, where the wild, untamed exuberance of the great West may be chastened and mollified by the precision and severity of Bostonias-ism, and one or two generations will see such a race as imagination can scarcely picture."

In Bormuda. Poetic Caller (who has come down on last streamer)—What is that balmy, spicy oder that wafts in at the casement, and seems to send the new life spinning through my sluggish Northern blood!

Practical Caller (who has been there three weeks)—Onlons.—(Tid-Bits.